RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CON-GRESS IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED TO INITIATE A MOVEMENT FOR A PERMANENT SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION AMONG ALL

CIVILIZED NATIONS, washington, April 23.-The International Arbitration Congress closed this evening with a mass-meeting in Allen's Opera House, at which speeches in favor of arbitration were delivered John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; President Ellot, of Harvard; Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University, and President Patton, of Princeton. It was intended to make strenuous efforts to secure President Cleveland's presence at this meeting, but his absence from the city prevented the plan from being carried out.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report as a substitute for the several propositions re-

ferred to it:

This National conference of American citizens, assembled at Washington, April 22, 1896, to promote international arbitration, profounding convinced that experience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that war as a method of desperience has shown that the spirit and humanity of the age, as well as the procepts of religion, require the adoption of every practicable means nor the establishment of reason far distinct the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, bound together by ties of a common language and literature, of like political and legal institutions and of many mutual interests, and animations and of many mutual interests, and animations and of many mutual interests, and animations and of many excasions by recourse to peaceful have on many occasions by recourse to peaceful have on many occasions by recourse to peaceful and friendly arbitration manifested their just desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of their differences, and to establish a reign of peace among nations, that the common sense and enlightened public opinion of both nations are utterly layerse to any further war between them; that the same good sense, reinforced by common principles of humanity, religion and justice, requires the adoption of a premanent method for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies, which method shall not only provide for the uniform application of principles of law and justice in the settlement of original and only its example.

all peopes, does not consider the conference, religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interest of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

2. That it is carnestly recommended to our Government, as soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British Government, to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to in-

cable application of the method of arbitration to in-ternational controversies.

1 That a committee of this conference be ap-pointed to prepare and present to the President of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view.

During a protracted discussion which followed, ex-Senator Edmunds left the chair and addressed the convention in favor of offering arbitration all civilized nations. He contended that unless some expression were adopted looking to recognition of other nations, it would be felt less some expression were adopted looking to recognition of other nations, it would be felt that England and the United States were allies, and that other nations were excluded from the alliance. Mr. Edmunds suggested adding after the words "Great Britain" "and as far as possi-

the words "Great Britain" and as far as possible with other civilized nations."

Mr. Graham, of Virginia, proposed to modify the amendment of Mr. Edmunds so as to provide for extending the opportunities of arbitration to all civilized nations at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Edmunds accepted the amendment, and it was adopted.

Was adopted.

The appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Curry, Angell, Hubbard and Hitchcock, to lay the resolutions adopted before the President, ended the business of the

At the morning session a paper by Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbian University, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, on the advantages of a permanent system of arbitration, was read. President Gates, of Amherst College, discussed the problem of arbitration in its relation to the President Gates, of Amherst College, discussed the problem of arbitration in its relation to the principles of international law. E. V. Smalley. Carl Schurz and General O. O. Howard were among the other speakers. The Committee on Pernasent Organization reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a permanent committee of twenty-five members. The resolution was adopted and the following delegates were named as members of the committee; C. C. Harrison, H. Welsh and J. H. Converse, of Penn-tyrania; W. E. Dodge, L. F. Chamberlain, J. B. Moar, Carl Schurz and G. L. Rives, of New-York; C. F. Adams, Edward Atkinson and President Elliot, of Massachusetts; L. J. Gage, W. C. Gray and W. A. Fuller, of Illinois; Frank Hitchcock, of Missourt; J. R. Tucker, of Virginia; D. M. Key, of Tennessee; H. Davis, of California; A. P. Humphrey, of Kentucky; C. C. Turner, of Louisiana; S. E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; J. Crosby, of Maine; H. Du Begnon, of Georgia; C. McGill, of New-Jersey; O. R. Hundley, of Alabama, and W. H. Tafft, of Ohio.

SIX MORE APPROPRIATION MEASURES REMAIN

Washington, April 23-The Indian Appropriation bill, carrying an amount of about \$9,100,000, was d by the Senate to-day after a long discussion about the lawless condition of affairs in the Indian The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and went over until to-morrow. There are five other general appropriation bills to be acted on by the Senate—the Naval, the River and Harbor, the District of Columbia, the Fortifications and the Deficiency.

Deficiency.

In the closing half hour of to-day's session several public building bills were passed—\$500,000 for Salt Lake City: \$188,000 for Oxden, Utah: \$150,000 for Portsmouth, Va., and \$100,000 for Nashua, N. H. Senator Call (Dem. Fia.) gave notice that he would ask consideration (probably to-morrow) of the joint teolution heretofore introduced by him requesting the President to send war vessels to Cuba.

At 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

MR CHOATE FOR THE SUGAR-GROWERS. IR CONTENDS THAT CONGRESS HAS A CONSTI-TUTIONAL RIGHT TO PAY BOUNTIES.

Washington, April 23 .- The argument for the Govhates in the sugar bounty cases was continued hatesupreme Court of the United States to-day by 2 2 Whitney, Assistant Attorney-General. Coun-th the claimants followed, ex-Senator Manderon, of Nebraska, and Thomas J. Semmes, of New-Orleans, being the first speakers.

Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, made the closing argument. It was the first time, he said, in the history of the Government that the Executive, having in due constitutional form approved an appropriation of public money made by Congress, resisted its payment and invoked the exercise of the judicial power to defeat it. He contended, first, that Congress had power to make t e appropriation, and its on in respect thereto was not subject to judicial control or reversal Each one of the fifty-four Congresses, in turn, he said, had made appropriate of moneys for individual benefit or relief, which were open to all the criticisms and objections now Beyertheless, for the common defence and the general welfare, but never until now had it been By assuming that any and every appropriation of the public moneys made by Congress was open to ladical review and control, and that the eighth class of Article I of the Constitution, which defined the the purposes of taxation to be "to pay the

chase of Article I of the Constitution, which defact the purposes of taxation to be "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and seneral weifare" implied a restriction which the courts might enforce upon the power of Congress to appropriate any public money whether raised by taxation or not, it was submitted that this appropriation or not, it was submitted that this appropriation must be hed to be within the power of Congress so limited.

The "general weifare" of the Nation, in the sense a which the founders used that phrase, said Mr. Coate, and in the sense in which the American hopple have treated it, involved the National honor and dignity and good faith, its character for justice and fair dealing, and humanity. And when congress by making an appropriation, had decided that the object specified did tend to promote the "general welfare" in this sense, if there was any resonable ground for so regarding it, the court would not and should not interfere.

Congress has the undoubted power and unlimited discretion to appropriate moneys to pay bounties for the encouragement and protection of the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the people of the United States from whatever source derived. Mr. Choate asserted that at the time the Constitution was adopted the granting of such lystem of Great Britain. Bounties were, too, a well-recognised means employed by the colonies to the production of articles deemed to be for the benefit of the general public.

EXTRADITION PAPERS SIGNED.

EXTRADITION PAPERS SIGNED.

hington, April 23.—Before leaving Washington day the President signed the necessary papers belierday the President signed the necessary papers for securing custody of Turner and Dunion, the allesed Burden jewel robbers. These papers were delivered to Detective-Sergeant Frank N. Evanhoe, of the New-York police force, to whom a warrant was constituting him and Detective McCauley

THE THIRD TERM PROGRAMME AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACIES

OF RUSSELL AND PATTISON. MANY DEMOCRATS REGARD THEM AS PART OF

A SCHEME TO CAPTURE THE CHICAGO NOMINATION FOR MR. CLEVELAND. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 23 .- The proceedings of the and Rhode Island are regarded here as decidedly disquieting to those men who oppose the sugges tion of a third term for Mr. Cleveland. They can seriously. They concede that he is a young man of good parts, personally popular and with some gift of speech. But, despite his three terms as Governor of Massachusetts, they regard him as only a bright young man without experience in large affairs. And the next President of the United States will be called on to deal with a most complicated and trying situation. Would a man of Mr. Russell's calibre prove equal to it? Many prominent this so-called Russell boom is merely part of a Chicago until such a time as they can be utilized Cleveland would be offended if it were actually proposed to make Mr. Russell his successor in the

There is a similar feeling, too, with regard to the personally a popular and most excellent man, but a Presidential quantity. He has had no experience in the conduct of National affairs, and, besides comes from a State where the Republicans can roll up a majority of a quarter of a million votes. Mr. Pattison is a warm friend of the President, and in co-operation with Mr. Harrity can hold Pennsylvania at Cheago subject to Mr. Cleveland's orders. Here, it is feared, is a disclosure of the programme of those who are anxious to bring Mr. Cleveland forward.

The South, of course, cannot be asked to participate. She is for free silver and against Mr. Cleveland.

of those who are anxious to bring Mr. Cleveland forward.

The South, of course, cannot be asked to participate. She is for free silver and against Mr. Cleveland. At furthest she would support some man like Colonel Morrison as a compromise candidate. But against the South the Cleveland Democrats are preparing to array the East and a portion of the Northwest, and in order to make the play effective they must get control of the delegations from those sections. Mr. Russell is to be the railying cry in the extreme East, Mr. Pattison in the Middle States, and Mr. Carlisle here and there wherever appreciation of him is high. And then, as the programme is further explained, when the tug of war comes; when it is demonstrated that neither Mr. Russell, Mr. Pattison nor Mr. Carlisle can command more than a local following; when the demand is heard above all other demands for a man strong enough to poll the Russell, the Pattison, the Carlisle and other votes, the name of Mr. Cleveland is to be presented to carry everything before it.

There are some very prominent Democrats who do not believe that for a third term Mr. Cleveland to carry everything

before it.

There are some very prominent Democrats who do not believe that for a third term Mr. Clevelan could carry a single State in the Union. He could not, in the opinion of Senator Jones, carry a single county in Arkansas, and Texas, it is said, would throw an overwhelming vote against him. I Democratic strongholds like these would fall him the anti-Cleveland men inquire from what quarte would his support at the polls come: Certainly not from States like Massachusetts and Pennsyl vania, which had assisted in his nomination.

CLEVELAND UNDER SUSPICION

THE VIEWS OF A DISCONSOLATE FREE-SILVER DEMOCRAT.

HE THINKS THE VARIOUS BOOMS ARE ONLY

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 23.—"The trail of the Cleveland serpent is over us all," was the somewhat obscure disconsolate free-silver Democratic nember of the House of Representatives to What do you mean?" was asked

"Oh, everything. Russell in Massachusetts, Pat tison in Pennsylvania, Campbell in Ohio, Carlisle in Kentucky and Whitney at large are only stalking horses for the Cleveland boom, if I may be allowed to use the expression. None of them has a ghos of a change of obtaining the nomination, unless it be Whitney, who declares he wouldn't accept it but whose name is constantly suggested. I've no doubt the Administration is sliver men will control the National Convention if they have a majority of the delegates, or they will walk out of it and let the 'gold bugs' carry on a

There is no doubt that the Texas free-silver Rep-"sound money" demonstration in that State with serious concern. They seem to regard it as part of a scheme to originate a number of contests in silver States so as to obtain control of the temporary organization of the National Convention. onversation with a "Star" reporter one of these Representatives said:

conversation with a "Star" reporter one of these Representatives said:

I do not know that there is any organized movement on foot to carry out this game, but if there is the gold men can isok out. It is recognized the world over that a primary election is the surest way of determining the sentiments of the voters of a party. We have adopted that method in our State to select delegates to the State Convention. It is fair and square to all elements. There is no room for the gold men to dicker, and it looks as if they are intentionally preparing to get out of the party. I know if this movement is extended to other States it will become apparent that our opponents are taking a mean advantage, and we will meet them at their own game. There is just as much ground for contesting delegations from New-York and Pennsylvania as from Texas and Nebraska, which States are threatened. In South Carolina and several other States the same threat is made. You may depend on it, we will look out for our own interests. Just as sure as these contesting of the gold standard delegations there will be a split. Every politician knows that Texas is overwhelmingly for silver, and the seating of a contesting delegation, and so would the delegates from all the other sliver. States. It is not the proper thing for the Democratic of the Eastern States which are spasmodically Democratic to try to prevent a free and fair expression of the will of States which have always gone Democratic. We have been dictated to by the East long enough, and we are not goldg to have any more of it.

CAPTAIN HOFF IN TROUBLE. A COURT OF INQUIRY RECOMMENDS THAT HE SHOULD BE REPRIMANDED BY SECRE-TARY HERBERT.

Washington, April 23 (Special).-Captain William Bainbridge Hoff, of the Navy, is in official trouble. The Navy Department yesterday received the record of a court of inquiry in which he figures as the accused person. The Captain is likely to receive a sharp reprimand from Secretary Herbert upon his arrival home from South America with the Newark. There has been no little talk here of late of the case, and especially of Captain Hoff's management of the Lancaster on her trip to South America. The vessel went far out of her course in going south and finally put in at Madelra, which is many miles out of the regular track. The court of inquiry came about as a result of the Lancaster's or inquiry came about as a result of the Lancaster's cruise. It appears that after leaving the home coast Captain Hoff headed for South America. His orders directed him to rely upon sail power to the greatest practicable extent. He obeyed orders too literally. The Lancaster was about fifty days out when first heard from. Captain Hoff then rejorted his arrival at Funchal. The naval authorities were much displeased upon learning where the Captain They did not conceal their surprise at his

was. They did not conceal their surprise at his being so far from his destination and so far off the regular course thereto.

It is understood that Secretary Herbert cabled to Admiral Norton to convene a court of inquiry to Admiral Norton to convene a court of inquiry to Admiral Norton to convene a court of inquiry and instruct the members to report the facts in the and instruct the members to report the facts in the and instruct the members to report the facts in the and instruct the members to report the facts in the and instruct the nearly Department yesterday. The court found that there was something favorable court found that there was something favorable to say of Captain Hoffs actions, but that he did not exhibit the best of judgment as a navigator, it recommended that no further judicial proceedings be had, but that the Secretary of the Navy should be had, but that the Secretary of the Navy should administer a rebuke to the Captain. The Newark is amminister a rebuke to the Captain. The Newark is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in a few days. Then the Secretary will address a note to Captain Hoff.

THE GENERAL PENSION BILL DISCUSSED. Washington, April 23.—Reyond passing a few private bills, the House to-day transacted no business Four hours were devoted to discussion in Commit-tee of the Whole of the General Pension bill. It vas opposed as a whole by Messrs. McClellan (Dem. N. Y.) and Talbert (Dem., S. C.), and in part by Mr N. Y.) and Talbert (Bem., S. C.), and in part by Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.), a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Smith (Rep., Mich.) and Kirkpatrick (Rep., Kan.) supported the bill, but criticised the committee for not going further in the interests of the old soldier. Messrs. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.), Mahon (Rep., Penn.) and Stewart (Rep., N. J.) also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow. 123 Chambers St.

The Winton Bicycle has the simplest and strongest Crank Connection and adjustment. Ballard Rubber Co.

A RESULT OF BOND SALES.

WHY THE PERMANENT ANNUAL APPRO PRIATIONS HAVE INCREASED.

PENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE ADDED NEARLY 50 PER CENT TO

THE INTEREST CHARGES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 23 .- If the appropriations of

usual, it will be due to the increase of interest on the public debt caused by the loans hich President Cleveland had made to meet the deficit of an inefficient tariff law. The appre tions for interest payments come under the head of "permanent annual appropriations," regarding follow the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The "permanent annual appropriations" form a chapter in the history of Congress abou which the public know little. In fact, the term and the custom of charging up against Congres called, is unjust. The "permanent annual appro nent of the sums which Congress has appro priation bills. The items which go to make up ing fund, National bank redemption fund, sugar bounty, expense of collecting customs, repayment to importers of excess of deposits for cus toms duties, trust funds for Indian tribes and other matters of this character. Formerly bills were oneys required for these purposes, but this is simply goes on paying the moneys required under authority of an act passed probably a quarter of a century ago and never mentioned in Congress

The amount of money included in these so-called 'permanent annual appropriations" is large. present Administration assumed control of Nationcame in was \$22,894,194. An issue of 5 per cent added \$2,500,000 to the annual interest charge. Subhave added to the interest charge, so that instead of an annual demand of \$22,894,194 for interest, unt now demanded of Congress is \$34,386,-The "permanent annual appropriations," additional interest charge upon the bonds issued

If the appropriations charged up to this Congress, in excess of those of the last Congress it will be per cent to the annual interest charge, and that for that increase, is charged for it through the mis-leading custom of inserting the permanent annual made by Congress. The appropriations which should aponsibility of Congress for large or small expendifourteen in number, including the Deficiency bills These Congress can in some degree control, and it is by them and by the amounts which they carry to be determined.

are growing as the population increases goes with-out saying. The total of the regular annual appro-priation bills has more than doubled in the last of a century. Until 1880 they had never

fact that there was no money in the Treasury to be used for the sinking fund, and as a consequence the actual amount is much reduced by reason of the failure to put into the sinking fund the money annually called for by law. There have been no additions of any consequence to the sinking fund since this Administration came in, the reason being the shortage of receipts. Consequently, the actual "permanent annual appropriations" since 1852 are abnormally small.

The following table shows the amount of the annual appropriations "since 1852. It will be seen that the permanent appropriations decreased steadily until 1891, when there was a large increase. This increase is due to the fact that Congress in 1859 passed an act transferring to the general fund of the Treasury the amount held by the Treasurer for the redemption of the National bank notes and authorized the redemption of those notes, where the redemption was required by law, from the general fund. This fact added about \$25,000,000 to the permanent annual appropriations and, coupled with an unusually large increase in the sinking fund, accounts for the large "permanent annual appropriations" of the fiscal years 1892, and this fact accounts for the sinking fund since the fiscal years 1892, and this fact accounts for the smallness of the permanent annual appropriations for the smallness of

Int the smanns	
Fiscal appropria- annual year, then bills appropris- annual year, then bills appropris- 1870, 199, 014, 278, 193, 19, 2014, 1871, 174, 831, 402, 1873, 174, 183, 1872, 174, 183, 1874, 174, 183, 1874, 1875, 1874, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197	Fiscal Appropria annua year tion bills appropria 1884 231 992, 647 123, 374, 27 1885, 241 990, 687 123, 374, 27 1886, 219 505, 281 116 844, 687 283 194, 613 1889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 61889, 248 572, 870 110, 388, 618, 618, 618, 618, 618, 618, 618, 6
*As passed by House.	tEstimates of Secretary of

BATTLE-SHIP AWARDS RESTRICTED. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE CRAMPS SAID

TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE SENATE. Washington, April 23 (Special).-Attention has been called to a clause in the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which, upon examination, is found to be of some importance to bidders on the new ships authorized to be constructed by the Secretary of the Navy. Provision was made for the construction of four battle-ships and fifteen torpedo-boats when the bill left the House. The Senate committee made no change in the number of battle-ships, but made some material changes in the plans for the torpedo-boats, without reducing the number to be constructed. The committee, how-

ever, added this provision:

And not more than two of said battle-ships and not more than three of said torpedo-boats shall be built in any one yard or by any one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest, best responsible bidder.

There are only three private shipyards in which the battle ships are believed.

the battle-ships can be built-at Philadelphia, Newport News and San Francisco. It will have the effect of preventing the Cramps from securing more than two of the ships, no matter how advantageously to the Government they may be built on the Delaware. The Newport News company is now constructing two battle-ships, the Kearsarge now constructing two battle-ships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, and the amendment, it is said, might allow that company to build two of the ships provided for in the pending bill, thus in effect discriminating in favor of that company and against the Cramps and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco. The Union Iron Works is rea-sonably sure to get one of the new ships, under sonably sure to get one of the new ships, under the provision of the bill, that "one sea-going battle-ship and one of said torpedo-boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connected therewith." It is further on the Pacific Coast at a fair cost, the President shall authorize the construction elsewhere. The

Senate committee amended this provision by add-

Provided that said battle-ship can be constructed at an additional cost not exceeding 5 per cent of the lowest bid for the other battle-ships provided for in this act.

It is properly held to be wise policy to mainta

the shipbuilding plant on the Pacific Coast, and heretofore the Union Iron Works, in every comheretofore the Union Iron Works, in every competition in which the construction of several vessels was involved, has had an award of one of the vessels, even when not the lowest bidder, the award being made at an advance of about 2 per cent over the figures of the lowest bidder. An advance of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 has been heretofore deemed sufficient in the case of the largest vessels to cover the difference in the cost of materials conpared with the Atlantic Coast. Each of the four battle-ships authorized in the pending bill is to cost not more than \$3,50,000. Assuming that the lowest bid will be \$3,000,000. Assuming that the lowest bid will be \$3,000,000. Thus the Senate amendment insures the award of one battle-ship to the Pacific Coast at an additional cost of 5 per cent, and at the same time precludes the Cramps from securing more than two of the three remaining battle-ships, and is reasonably certain to insure at least one of them to the Newport News company, which has already a contract for building two vessels of this class. The amendment, from present indications, will be resisted in the Senate, and if it should be concurred in by that body will encounter determined opposition in the House Naval Committee and in the House itself.

MORRISON'S CHANCES WANING

HIS RECENT INTERVIEW APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A BOOMERANG.

BOTH SOUND-MONEY AND FREE-SILVER DEMO-DEMOCRATS DISSATISFIED WITH HIS FI-NANCIAL VIEWS-THE BREACH IN

> THE PARTY WIDENING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 23.—The plea of Colonel Will-iam R. Morrison for conservatism in the treatment financial question has been the subject of general comment in Washington during the last If Mr Morrison expected to forward his Presidential candidacy materially by his recent interview, it is doubtful whether his expectations will be met. The general expression of opinion is that the distinguished Illinoisan has fallen between had formerly been inclined to look upon him as strong compromise candidate of the contesting ocratic factions for the nomination.

as dissatisfied with Colonel Morrison's position sound-money men pronounce his criticism of Mr. and as certain to lose him all the Administration already calling him a "gold bug" and declaring that he must lock to the other side for whatever support he may receive at Chicago.

The reception of the Morrison interview is interesting evidence of the daily widening breach upon the money question which exists between the two wings of the Democratic party. The talk of compromise which was so prevalent a few months ago seems to have absolutely died away, and to have been succeeded by a recognition on both sides of the fact that the struggle is to be one to the death.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

TO INVESTIGATE ABUSE OF PATRONAGE BY THE PRESIDENT.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE OKLAHOMA STATE-

is being used to control legislation and corrupt public service." The preamble recites that being used to control conventions, coerce Congress

the bill which amends Section 4.216 of the Revised Statutes, which permits foreign yachts to enter United States ports without the payment of a ton-nage tax, so that it shall not extend to any foreignbuilt yacht owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States. The report shows the abuses which have grown up under the present section and exclude every foreign-built vessel from the American registry. Under this policy, it says, this country has the finest shippards in the world. It pays a high tribute to American built ships and asserts that four large steam yachts are now being built abroad for American owners, for which from one to two million dollars will go to English workmen. This money, it says, should be given to American chilzens, or at least the revenues of the Government should be increased by the tariff and tonnage duties upon them. can registry. Under this policy, it says, this coun-

By a vote of 6 year to 2 nays, the House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report favorably a bill admitting Okiahoma to Statehood. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Scranton, Per kins, Avery, Harris, Hadley and Cooper (Tex.). The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Taft and Knox. The Oklahoma bill was the unfinished business from the last meeting. When it was called up an amendnegative votes were cast by Messrs. Taft and Knox. The Oklahoma bill was the unfinished business from the last meeting. When it was called up an amendment prepared by Delegate Flynn was adopted, granting the Saline lands in the Cherokee outlet to Oklahoma for educational and other purposes. Mr. Knox announced his opposition to the bill, although expressing his belief that Oklahoma was entitled to Statehood if the same dignity was conferred upon the other Territories. Mr. Taft concurred in this view. The motion to report the amended bill favorably was then adopted. The unveiling of the statue of General Hancock

in Pennsylvania-ave, will take place on May 12. The orator will be Major-General John M. Palmer, Senator, from Illinois. The troops who will partici-pate in the ceremonies will probably consist of the pate in the ceremonies will probably consist of the artillery at Washington Barracks, the cavalry at Fort Myer, a battailon of sailors if available, the marines from the Marine Barracks, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, reinforced by the Grand Army of the Republic; the Union Veteran Legion and the Society of the Second Army Corps. The parade will be commanded by a general officer of the Regular Army. A salute will be fired at Washington Barracks. Mr. Hengelmüller, the Austro-Hungarian Minister

Washington, has informed Secretary Olney that at washington, has informed secretary Ofney that shipments of cattle arriving recently from Germany have had defective certificates, and that in order to prevent shipments from the United States, landed at Hamburg or elsewhere in Germany, from a possible refusal of admission at the Austrian frontier sible refusal of admission at the Austrian Frontier, he requests Mr. Oiney, by order of his Government, to call to the attention of those interested in the subject the fact that cattle are permitted to enter Austria over the western frontier only on presentation of cattle certificates wherein their healthy condition at their departure from their permanent abode is certified to. These animal certificates are redition at their departure from their permanent abode is certified to. These animal certificates are required to be issued officially and to contain detailed references, especial characteristics and the certification that the animals were in good health at their departure, and that they come from a place and neighborhood where no disease infectious to this class of animals had prevailed at the time of departure.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this after-The Senate Committee of Committee this after-noon settled the dispute between the outer harbor at Santa Monica and the inner harbor at San Pe-dro, Cal., by voting to improve both harbors and placing both improvements under the continuing contract system.

The orders of the President directing Lieutenant-Colone: William Ludlow, military attaché of the Colone. William Embassy in London, to return home were issued by the War Department to-day. are to take effect when Colonel Ludlow has completed the special duty of inspecting the canal sys-tems of the world. This work is understood to be finished, and Colonel Ludlow will probably return without delay. The orders, which bear date of April

We are constantly receiving CARLOAD LOTS of the justly

LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRINC WATER,

which is being extensively used by our

FINEST FAMILY TRADE.

Acker, Merrall & Condit

22, assign him to duty at Tompkinsville, Staten Isiand, as engineer of the IIId Lighthouse District, PALL MALL MAGAZINE, under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order establishing on May 1 a sub-station of the postoffice in New-York City for general mail business at No. 2,036 Madison-ave., corner of One-hundred-and-twenty-night-st.

Commissioner-General Stump has had plans and specifications prepared for improvements in the de taining quarters on Ellis Island, N. Y., to cost

the State Department, left Washington to-night for New-York, whence he will sail for Tampico Mexico, via Havana. Mr. Chilton goes to investigate consulates in Mexico, and it is said that his visit to Havana has bothing to do with the Cuban situation, but is made necessary by the itinerary arranged for the steamer. During the coming summer Mr. Chilton will visit Europe and Canada on similar business.

tions through the unfounded Nansen rumors has caused the Naval Hydrographic Office to Issue, under the direction of Commander Charles D. Sigsof the Arctic regions, with the tracks of search of the Arctic regions, with the tracks of search parties and the progress of discovery, compiled from the latest information. The tracks of seventy-six expeditions are given, beginning with that of Sir John Franklin in 1835 and ending with Peary's in 1836. Nansen's route in 1885 is also given. The routes taken in forty-eight explorations of the Arctic coasts are likewise marked. These include all such explorations from that of Obtzuin, a Russian, in 1734, to that of Peary in 1892.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF AN EDUCA-TIONAL TEST.

WHAT MR. WARD'S INSPECTION OF ELLIS ISLAND DISCLOSED-HE WANTS THE M'CALL [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 23.-Robert DeC. Ward, chair-

man of the Executive Committee of the Immigraion Restriction League, has just returned from Washington to urge immediate action on the McCall bill to apply the educational test to immigrants arriving at the various American ports. To a Tribune correspondent Mr. Ward "The immigration problem, without doubt one of the most important questions before Congress today, has been brought into especial prominence by reason of the large increase of immigration from Restriction League, of whose Executive Committee I am chairman, has just concluded an investin into the Italian immigration at Ellis Island in New-York Harbor. Together with two other of the Executive Committee of the League I spent last Sunday and Monday on the Island and gathered some interesting statistics, On these two days we saw 1,500 immigrants land. sudden influx of Italians. Speaking roughly over 4,000 a week are now landing in New-York, and about 7,000 are on the ocean or are waiting fo a chance to embark. In almost all cases they are leaving their country to escape military service rs from northern European ports as

Through the courtesy of Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration in New-York, I have just looked over the manifests of several steamers which arrived at New-York during the last two weeks. Statistics as to 3,000 immigrants were thus obtained, and these statistics may be taken as incative of the general character of the present cation Committee of the Immigration Restriction League in Boston, and will shortly be published, but speaking roughly I may say that practically all the Italians who are now coming are males; that nearly, if not quite 75 per cent of them are absolutely illiterate, and that over three-quarters of them have no destination beyond New-York City and State. Nearly nine-tenths of them know no trade and can only work as day laborers, while the large majority have considerably less than \$5. Such additions to our population are certainly very undestrable. They are leaving their own country because they do not want to fight for her. They are leaving their wives and families at home, and they come here, not because they love this country and want to become American citizens, but be-

hose from Naples and Genoa, the latter not being

able to accommodate them.

cause it is the cheapest and easiest place to reach.

"The immigration officials in New-York are enforcing the present laws rigidly, and many are being debarred as paupers. Of the 3,000 looked up. I should say that perhaps 5 to 10 per cent were debarred. This is good as far as it goes, but the present laws do not go far enough. We must remember that this Italian immigration is only one phase of the general problem which is daily becoming more im-portant. The immigration of the undesirable races from the south and east of Europe has increased portant. The immigration of the undesirable races from the south and east of Europe has increased very greatly in recent years, and instead of contributing only one one-hundredith of our total immigration, as they did in 1870, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Poland now give us about one-half of all our immigration. These people as a whole are degraded unskilled laborers, very lillterate, do not readily assimilate with us, and are not desired by the country at large. The educational test bill as reported by the House Committee on Immigration is a very moderate measure. It excludes males between sixteen and sixty who cannot read and write English or some other language. Further, parents of persons now living in or hereafter admitted to this country are excepted. In this way families will not be divided, and much hardship and injustice will be avoided. This test has the great merit that it is self-acting and will prevent persons who would be debarred on arriving here from starting from their homes in the first place. For the steamship agents will themselves apply the test in Europe without expense to us, and no one who would be excluded by our inspectors on the ground of illiteracy will be allowed to purchase a passage ticket. In this way much hardship now endured by debarred aliens on the return voyage will be avoided. I feel very strongly that no legislation which the present Congress can enact would be met with more satisfaction on the part of the people at large than the passage of an educational test bill. And it ought to be passed at once if the dangers that threaten us in our present undesirable immigration are to be guarded against. It is not only American-born clitzens that favor such a bill. Many of the leading Scandinavian, German and other foreign papers published here support it. Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration in New-York, himself a German by birth and a high authority on immigration, is also in favor of it."

The advocates of the bill are making earnest efforts to secure consideration

ATTORNEYS NOT NEEDED BY IMMIGRANTS.

"Shyster" lawyers are overrunning Ellis Island, tacked up, to give warning to the new arrivals:

LORD FREDERICK HAMILTON

AND SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS. ON THE ARNO. An Etching by Fred. V. Burridge THE OLD SPINET......By James
Illustrated by J. Williamson.

THE BLUE-STOCKINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY
With Reproductions of Old Paintings and Prints.
THE LAKE....By J. A. Strahan, Reg. Professor Belfast THE PRACTICAL MAHATMA......By W. L. Alde With Illustrations by E. G. Hards.

SIX WEEKS IN THE BAHAMAS....By Wilfred Bendal illustrated from Photographs. ON THE ROCK OF ONELLE...By A. O'D. Bartholeyas illustrated by D. Whitaker. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE AND THE RHINE

THE BELLS, BELLS, BELLS, BELLS, BELLS....
By Defterdar Effect THE PARADISE COAL-BOAT...By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyme Illustrated by Mell Dumond.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL GOR-DON......By Demetrius Bou

NEW-YORK, THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY: Toronto, The Toronto News Co., Montreal, The Montreal News Co.



wrong to your wheel, we can right it at a moderate cost in our repair shop. In this sense we are wheel-rights. We also sell bicycles: the Spalding, Lady Spalding, and Credenda. On installments if you like. There are no better wheels than these. You will say so when you've examined them.

Spalding-Bidwell Co.



CARPET T. M. STEWART.

326 7TH AVE. COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Secure a share of the bargains. No rendy money needed,
only a call to choose your patcarpets. 104 WEST 14TH STREET. You don't need the "X rays" to prove that the BLAISDELL PA-PER PENCIL is made of the best

compensation will be very small and much lower than that of certain lawyers."

UNIFORM YACHT NUMBERING. The Yacht Racing Un'on of Long Island Sound has received a communication from the Larchmont Yacht Club, in which that club states that the rules

Yacht Ciub, in which that ciub states that the rules of the union as to racing numbers will be complied with. All clubs on Long Island Sound are now governed by the new rules, and by this arrangement many difficulties are overcome.

The un on has concluded to designate the open yachts by separate letters, and these have been selected so that they will not conflict with those already in use. The following is the revised list:
Schooners—First class A: 35-foot class, B: 35-foot class, C: 75-foot class, A: 35-foot class, B: 35-foot class, B: 30-foot class, B: 30-foot

CAPTURE BY HAND OF A BIG FISH.

tacked up, to give warning to the new arrivals:

Immigrants and their friends are warned and advised that it is not necessary, in order to obtain justice, to secure the services of any paid attorneys. The Commissioner of Immigration is aiways ready to listen to any reasonable application for rehearing on the part of detained immigrants. Should immigrants be desirous of conferring with the Commissioner, the officer in charge is instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Commissioner, and no charge of any kind for such services will be permitted under any circumstances.

Dr. Senner said that in cases which had come under his notice \$190 or more had been charged immigrants were caught by large and striking advertisements which appeared in Italian newspapers in this city. The following is an example:

"To the parents of the 15,000 Italians who are about to arrive in New-York: By calling personally on (a name and address), whoever has an interest in an immigrant detained at Eliis Island (except that the immigrant detained at Eliis Island (except that the interest in not under contract) may avail himself of his liberty, will without fail obtain that end. The